

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION**

<b>MONICA HARDAWAY,</b>	)	
<b>Plaintiff,</b>	)	
<b>vs.</b>	)	<b>No. 3:19-CV-1181-K-BH</b>
	)	
<b>ABM AVIATION, FORMALLY</b>	)	
<b>KNOWN AS AIR SERV</b>	)	
<b>CORPORATION,</b>	)	
<b>Defendant.</b>	)	<b>Referred to U.S. Magistrate Judge<sup>1</sup></b>

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATION**

By *Special Order 3-251*, this *pro se* case has been automatically referred for full case management. Before the Court is *Defendant's Motion to Dismiss, or in the Alternative, to Stay Proceedings and Compel Arbitration and Brief in Support*, filed June 24, 2019 (doc. 9). Based on the relevant filings and applicable law, the case should be dismissed without prejudice for failure to prosecute or follow orders of the court, and the motion to dismiss should be denied as moot.

**I. BACKGROUND**

The plaintiff filed this action against the defendant on May 16, 2019, alleging discrimination in employment based on a disability. (*See* doc. 3.) By *Notice of Deficiency and Order* dated May 22, 2019, she was notified that she had not paid the filing fee or submitted an application to proceed *in forma pauperis* (IFP). (*See* doc. 6.) Attached to the order was an IFP application. *See id.* The order specifically advised the plaintiff that she must either pay the filing fee or file her IFP application within fourteen days, and that a failure to do so could result in the dismissal of her case. *Id.* Well over fourteen days from the date of the order have passed,

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but the plaintiff has not paid the filing fee or filed an IFP application, and she has not filed anything else in the case or otherwise indicated that she intends to proceed with it.

## **II. INVOLUNTARY DISMISSAL**

Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permits a court to dismiss an action *sua sponte* for failure to prosecute or follow orders of the court. *McCullough v. Lynaugh*, 835 F.2d 1126, 1127 (5th Cir. 1988) (§ 1983 prisoner action). This authority flows from a court's inherent power to control its docket, prevent undue delays in the disposition of pending cases, and avoid congested court calendars. *Link v. Wabash R.R. Co.*, 370 U.S. 626, 629-31 (1962). The plaintiff failed to comply with the May 22, 2019 order that she pay the filing fee or submit an IFP application despite a warning that failure to do so could result in dismissal of the case. She has not filed anything else or otherwise indicated that she intends to proceed with the case. Because the plaintiff failed to follow a court order or otherwise show that she intends to proceed with this case, it should be dismissed.

## **III. RECOMMENDATION**

This case should be dismissed without prejudice under Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b) for failure to prosecute or follow orders of the court, unless the plaintiff either pays the filing fee or submits his completed application to proceed *in forma pauperis* within the time for objecting to this recommendation, or by some other deadline set by the court. *Defendant's Motion to Dismiss, or in the Alternative, to Stay Proceedings and Compel Arbitration and Brief in Support*, filed June 24, 2019 (doc. 9), should be denied as moot.

**SO RECOMMENDED on this 25th day of June, 2019.**

  
IRMA CARRILLO RAMIREZ  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND  
NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT**

A copy of these findings, conclusions, and recommendation shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of these findings, conclusions and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's findings, conclusions and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Servs. Automobile Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).

  
IRMA CARRILLO RAMIREZ  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE